Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the Pall Mail Gazette. People who have been put to expense and annoyance are seldom able to take a candid view of the conduct of those of their neighbors who they think could have prevented it had they only been at the trouble to do so. It is quite natural, therefore, that the Canadians should regard the recent Fenian raid with the feelings described by the American correspondent of the Times in his letter of Monday. So long as no actual attempt had been made upon the Dominion it was conceivable that the Founaus in the United States might entertain exaggerated notions of the glory and plunder awaiting them on the other side of the frontier, and of the service they would do the cause of the republic in Ireland by making the monarchy tremble in Canada. Further, it was difficult to predict how large a number would be influenced by the notions in question, and consequently with how formidable a force the Canadians would have to contend. While these uncertainties lasted, the Canadians were not likely to give much thought to the attitude of the United States in the business. Against a really serious danger they knew that they must look for protection to themselves alone. But as the real value of the invading organization became apparent the excitement and the sense of responsibility declined. Fenianism dwindled down from a danger to a nuisance; and now the feelng in Canada seems to be that whether Americans do or do not wish to

the British provinces invaded they should good earnest, at any rate not allow them to be subjected to a series of sham invasions in which the worst sufferers are the hen-roosts of the frontier settlers. These trumpery inroads, the Canadians say, are the necessary result of allowing Fenianism to exist as a distinct political organization—to hold meetings, to appoint officers, to collect subscriptions. If it were refused leave to keep itself before the public in this way, it would soon die a natural death, and in that case these military demonstrations would fail for want of cash where with to pay the railway fares of the invading army. Why should the United States Government wait until there is an actual movement of Fenians towards the border? Why not kill the mischief in the egg by withdrawing the

tacit sanction hitherto given to it in its prebelligerent stage? The Times' correspondent thinks this feeling unreasonable. He argues that the United States authorities have shown themselves thoroughly in earnest in dealing with the recent raid, and that it would not be possible for them, under existing circumstances, to have applied any directly preventive treat-We think he is right upon both points. The mere list of dates given in his letter is sufficient to establish the zeal of the United States Government in putting a check on the operations of the actual invaders. The Fenians began to move on Monday, the 23d of May. The Cabinet met on the 24th, and the President's proclamation was immediately issued. On the 25th United States troops were converging from all quarters towards the threatened frontier, and on the same day O'Neill was arrested. By the 26th General Meade was commanding in person at St. Alban's, and the whole line of invasion was occupied by his soldiers. On the 27th the affair was over. We are bound to say that the promptitude of these movements contrasts favorably with the routine delays which enabled the Alabama to effect her escape. The United States Government are certainly entitled to the credit of having discharged an undoubted duty in a way which leaves no doubt of their genuine determination not to give Great Britain any cause to feel that their interpretation of international law has been at all affected by the subsisting dispute between the two countries. In expecting the United States to do more than they have done already the Canadians seem to be guilty of the same mistake which the people of the Northern States made so consistently during and since the civil war. They expect their neighbors to sympathize with them as well as to do their duty by them. The American Government says in effect, Whenever any of our subjects attack Canada we will throw every obstacle in their path. The Canadians answer that a great many American subjects are constantly proclaiming their desire and intention of attacking Canada without being in any way interfered with by the United States authorities. In much the same way the English Government used to declare its readiness to act whenever any attempt was made to fit out Southern privateers in English docks-a declaration which was usually replied to by the quotation of some speech delivered at a meeting of persons sympathising with the Southern States, and not disguising their intention of giving them material help so far as it might be in their power to do so. What was an unreasonable complaint on the part of the Americans then is equally unreasonable on the part of the Canadians to-day. In no free State can the authorities control the expression of individual or associated opinion, so long as it does not involve those who entertain it in any breach of municipal law. Englishmen had a perfect right to wish well to the cause of Southern independence, and Americans have a perfect right to wish well to the Irish republic. The United States Government are bound in the latter case, just as the English Government were bound in the former case, to take care that this moral sympathy does not lead to anything further,

SAINTS AND THEIR SKIRTS.

stood pledged.

but there their obligation ends. We have

just seen in the case of the Fenian invasion

that this limitation does not prevent those to

whom it attaches from putting a prompt stop

to any overt acts against a friendly power.

We still hope that at some future time the

American people will recognize that the simi-

lar limitation to which we ourselves were

subject was equally compatible with the maintenance of the neutrality to which we

From the N. Y. World. Some weeks since Brigham Young preached a sermon on the sinfulness of short skirts and the deceitfulness of paniers. This sermon has already borne fruit in the formation of a society among the ladies of Salt Lake City which rivals the celebrated Breck Laue Branch in the length of its comprehensive "The First Young Ladies' Department of the Ladies' Co-operative Retrenchment Association of Salt Lake City" has pledged itself to reform the dress of the fair daughters and wives of Utah. These ladies announce that "cleanliness is a characteristic of a saint and an imperative duty." That imperative duties are necessarily cleanly is an assertion which is at least open to doubt, especially when we take into consideration the impera-

mittee charged with the investigation of the misdemeanors of a carpet-bag Congressman. There need, however, be no hesitation in denying the statement that cleanliness is a characteristic of sainthood. On the contrary, dirt and saintliness have too frequently been inseparable. The saints of the Orient and the Indies are miracles of mud and monuments of verminous though voluntary martyrdom; and the early saints of the Christian Church, who chained themselves to the summit of pillars, and indulged in various other eccentric though pious games of a like ascetic character, were certainly not eminent for cleanliness, however indisputable may have been their claim to saintliness. It is to be hoped that the Latter-day Saints have recognized the dispensation of soap and water as well as the gospel of Joseph Smith, and that the claim to cleanliness made in their behalf by the "First Young Ladies' Department," etc., is well founded. If so, it constitutes an innovation upon the traditional customs of the medieval saints, and deserves notice as a povelty. The Gentile world cannot permit the statement that cleanliness is a characteristic of a saint to pass without a protest against its historical

In view of the advantages of cleanliness, the "First Young Ladies" have resolved that they "shall discard the dragging skirts, and, for decency's sake, those disgustingly short ones extending no lower than the boot-tops. Now, in discarding the dragging skirts, the "First Young Ladies" will have the sympathy of all cleanly persons, whether they be saints or sinners. The masculine world will, however, draw from this organized opposition to short skirts conclusions not at all to the credit of the average ankle of a "First Young Lady." It is a singular fact—as unaccountable as the frequency with which a large ruin is found in the neighborhood of a great citythat ladies with undesirable ankles warmly disapprove of short skirts. The "First Young Ladies" may be faultless in point of ankle and perfect in respect to calf, but their opposition to skirts which reach only to the boot-tops is calculated to create suspicions in the Mormon and masculine mind. Not so their denunciation of "paniers and whatever approximates in appearance towards the Grecian bend," as constituting a "burlesque on the natural beauty and dignity of the human female form." The panier has no friends among the men, however strong may be the admiration felt for it by slightly built women. The "human female form" may gain in the number of its curved lines by wearing the panier and by curving in the Grecian bend, but the lines thus gained are not displayed in a position where one cares to feast his eyes upon their swelling curves, and are therefore not to be included among the lines of beauty. The "human female" saints of Utah will do well if they can banish the panier from their midst. In this effort the First Young Ladies' Department has our earnest sympathy; and, in consideration of the stand which its members have taken against the abomination of long skirts as well as the folly of paniers, we are willing to check the suspicions which naturally attach to their opposition to the coquettish short skirt, and to believe that this opposition is due to the influence of that selfish monopolizer of female beauty, Brigham Young, rather than to a consciousness of shortcomings in respect to calves and offenses in respect to ankles.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

From the N. Y. Times. The President is at this moment subjected to criticisms which no man situated as he is could afford to disregard, since they proceed not from those who are opposed to him in politics, but from those who have hitherto been among his most cordial supporters. The complaint that in many important respects he is disappointing the just expectations of the people gains ground every day, and is echoed back from all parts of the country. A year ago he had every advantage in his favor. People were prepared to extend to him the most generous consideration and forbearance. Ordinary shortcomings would have been readily pardoned. We have ourselves, as our readers will attest, ever been foremost to do justice to his intentions, and to place his actions in the most favorable light before the country. But it would be useless to deny that the President is rendering it a task of increasing difficulty to defend him against enemies into whose hands he is constantly playing.

It is certainly not the fault of his supporters in the press that so thorough a want of harmony exists between the Senate and himself. Matters seem to be getting into very much the same state as they were in the time of Andrew Johnson. Projects in which the President takes a deep interest are ignominiously cast out of the Senate. This opposition may partly be due to the dissatisfaction with which certain features of the President's policy are regarded, but it may be traced still more clearly to the want of tact which General Grant often displays in his dealings with men. He seems to have lost the art of conciliation. His nominations to office are dictated in many instances by caprice, or by personal preferences which are founded on motives inexplicable to those who entertain a high opinion of his character. His antagonists, indeed, find it easy to interpret his conduct by the assumption that he is influenced by all kinds of unworthy considerations. We who have patiently stood by him cannot tranquilly accept that hypothesis. But in presence of some of his acts we stand bewildered—it is impossible to defend them; it is impossible even to understand them. They are purely phenomenal in their character, and cannot in any way be traced to the

ordinary causes of political action. One of the great mistakes which President Grant is making is to suppose that the quality of determination, not to call it obstinacy, which won for him many of his successes in the field, will serve him equally well in the arena of statesmanship. The first duty of any one who occupies his great position is to suppress his own individual preferences whenever they are in conflict with the public interests. Instead of exercising this degree of self-denial, the President seems to know but one rule-what he has once decided upon must never afterwards be modified. If, for some inscrutable reason, he promises an office, nothing can induce him to alter his purpose. He is deaf alike to the appeals of his friends and the taunts of his enemies. Once more he has delighted his opponents and disheartened his supporters. He has made a nomination for the New York Collectorship which sets rational explanation at defiance. We have no desire to attack Mr. Thomas Murphy. Much may doubtless be said in his favor. He has been a good Republican, and has doubtless endeared himself to a large circle of But President Grant knows perfriends. fectly well, or he might know if he chose, that he ought not to have removed Mr. Grinnell in order to make room for Mr. Murphy. There was no necessity for the step. The public have not been considered in it. It is open to objections which have been placed | stinate superstition.

tive duties which may cluster upon a com- | before the President-but he has chosen to disregard them all. If the choice of Mr. Murphy is confirmed by the Senate, we can do nothing more than hope that he will discharge the duties of his office in a manner which will reflect credit on his character. It would be useless to discuss his personal fitness any further. President Grant has made up his mind, and that process seems sometimes to exclude the ordinary operation of reasoning upon the human understanding. But there are few public men who could afford to repeat experiments of this kind. If the President is resolved to habitually spurn the advice of his impartial supporters—supporters who have nothing to ask from him and nothing to expect-be must not be surprised if in the end he finds himself standing alone.

> THE WORKINGMEN'S MEETING-WHAT ARE THEY DRIVING AT?

From the N. Y. Herald. On Thursday night a demonstration was made in one of the city parks, intended to declare and show the bitter opposition of the workingmen of this city to the further importation of Chinese labor. If the mechanics of this country are opposed to the coming of the Chinese, the Chinese will come all the same, and the workingmen will by and by discover that they were mistaken in opposing. Therefore if the workmen are against the new comer that is no reason why he should be kept out; but we do not see that the opposition of the workingman is shown. This meeting of Thursday night did not show it. In the first place the workmen were not there. save in numbers utterly inadequate for an expression of general opinion from them on an exciting topic. From this one fact that the workingman stays away his indifference is clear. He does not care about the Chinaman's coming. He leaves the subject to men who make a trade of agitation, and these men who desire to make a political issue with the workingman's vote behind them merely assume to speak on his behalf. The speeches at the meeting and the resolutions give us the opinions of two or three individuals against movement that is a direct result and outcome of the logic of events and of our position in the world. These individuals want our representatives in Congress to make laws to protect workmen "whose more advanced intelligence and improved tastes" have generated wants that render it impossible for them to live as cheaply as the Chinese can, and the law they propose is that Congress shall shut out the cheap labor. Congress cannot do it. Congress cannot even take exception to the fact that these laborers come to us on a contract system; for it is simply silly ignorance

to argue that this constitutes slavery.

In fact, this opposition to the Chinese is on a very small basis of reason, and we are of opinion that they who make it will by and by be able to shake hands with the silly people who once supposed that the coming of the Irish and Germans was to reduce wages, or that the making of shoes in State prisons was to degrade the noble art and mystery of boring holes with an awl and driving pegs with a flat-headed hammer. The Germans and the Irish came, and are coming by the hundred thousand, and wages have been going up all the time, and are double and treble in all trades what they were then. Shoes are made in State prisons, and all the shoemakers have not followed their craft to those safe retreats; whence we infer that no degradation of labor or the laborer has taken place. It will be with the Chinaman as it has been with the others. He will tread on no man's toes. He will only stand on ground that was unoccupied before. He will simply help us to cover more acres. He will contribute to the growth of the country. He makes shoes to-day at a price at which white men refuse to make them. He will take at first to what white men refuse; but when he gets a foothold he will develop the industries that he learned at home. All our emigrants at first earned their bread at the trades they found in existence here: but when they have looked about them a little they have discovered that the trade that employed their hands at home was not introduced here. though there was an excellent market for the product of that industry, which perhaps was bought and sold at a high importer's price. Upon this hint the Italian, the German, the Switzer, the Frenchman have gone quietly to work, and presently it has dawned upon the public that a new industry was flourishing in our midst. By this very means the variety of occupation has been greatly enlarged among us, and in this way, more than in any other, has emigration enriched the country. Chinese emigration will operate in a similar manner, only that the new occupations that will thus come in will greatly surpass in number, variety, and originality all those that have come from all other countries; for China is richer than all the world together in the industries that relate to the comforts, conveniences, and economies of life. We, and not the Chinese, are the parties who will profit most by the Asiatic advance.

THE GRAND LAMA.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. Those who have not forgotten one of the most amusing and instructive books ever written-the work of Messrs. Huc and Gabet on China and Thibet-will remember the amazement occasioned to the simple Roman Catholic missionaries by the spectacle of Buddhism in the countries in which it is still a living faith. They had labored in China, and were already aware that Buddhism was a vast and complex creed which, though some centuries older than Christianity, consisted, like it, partly of the maxims of a very pure morality and partly of a great system of dogma on matters supernatural. They were not ignorant that the dogmatic part of it rested on the anthority partly of certain sacred books, but chiefly of a number of councils, Œcumenical so far as the Eastern world is concerned, of which the meetings and the decisions are as well authenticated as anything in history. But, while they were familiar with these analogies, they were utterly unprepared for the which, in the semblance tries on the northwest of China, Buddhism wears to the practice and ceremonial which they had left at home. They found large monasteries of celibate monks, living a life which, so far as could be judged from its external aspect, was precisely that of the religious in Europe. They found preaching friers, pilgrimages, and modern miracles. They found temples which at the first glance might be taken for churches, and a ritual which scandalized and frightened them by its similarity to the ministrations of the priest before the altar. The explanation of these startling phenomena which the missionaries gave to themselves was at once simple and complete. They said that it was the work of the Devil. With the express object of preventing the spread of Roman Catholic Christianity in these regions, the Prince of Evil had the malice to invent a caricature of it, and thus to create an obstacle to its propagation far more difficult to overcome than the most invincible ignorance and the most ob-

One of the adventurous missionaries (if not both) is now dead. If they had been continuing their explorations during the present year they would have had yet one more devilish analogy to describe and account for. For Buddhism has not only its Scriptures, its councils, its creeds, its ascetleism, and its ceremonialism. It has also its infallible Pontiff. Nor is the way in which the Grand Lama acquired his "prerogative of inerrancy" in any way a secret or a mystery. He obtained it party no doubt through the decline of the more spiritual forms of Buddhism, and through the consequent general tendency to the grosser kinds of superstition: but the chief cause of his elevation was the decay of councils. India had revolted from the faith: China had grown careless and contemptuous: there were great political difficulties in the assembling of councils, and, even when got together, they would not have represented what was conventionally regarded as the world of Buddhism. Accordingly the substitute for councils which presented itself to the comparatively small part of the Baddhist community in which devotion remained fervent was to take a priest and to believe, or make believe, that he was infallible. Tuat there is a real analogy between the infallible personages at Rome and at Lhassa will not be denied by anybody whose faith does not go the length of belief in magic. The other resemblances between Buddhism and Christianity may be superficial or accidental, and certainly it would be a mere conceit to affect to see in one creed the principles inherent in the other. But, in presence of the tremendous assumption that a particular human being can commit no error of opinion whatever concerning the things of the other world, or concerning morals and politics in this life, all other differences disappear. All systems of belief which include such an assumption

are essentially identical. From this point of view, it is curious to observe how much more sensible and better adapted to its object is the system of selecting the Grand Lama than the system of electing the Pope. A few years ago the infallible Pontiff of Thibet died, and the newspapers contained a despatch to the Emperor China from his ambassador at Lhassa, giving an account of the mode of obtaining a new spiritual chief for Buddhism. A sort of competition was instituted between all the infants born in Thibet who presented certain signs—signs which were obviously supposed, according to a sort of rough phrenology, to indicate intelligence and gentleness of character. The child who exhibited these signs most distinctly was determined to be the Grand Lama, and was taken under the care of the heads of the Buddhist priesthood to be educated for his posi-

tion. It seems to us that, if a religion is to be subject to the decrees of an infallible Pontiff, this is a particularly rational mode of mitigating the inconveniences which may be expected from the system. In the first place, the Church is saved from liability to an infallible sentence during the whole period of the pontifical nonage. Next, by the careful education of the child, and his lifelong seclusion from the world, the utmost security is taken for his reflecting the corporate spirit which he is supposed to embody. If an individual is to succeed to the functions of Œcumenical Councils, he had much better be brought up to no duties except the exercise of these functions. The dangers which the Roman Catholic Church has to apprehend from an infallible chief arise from the great part of his life which he will inevitably have passed in the world outside. The days of the incestuous, lascivious, wildly ambitious, and grossly covetous Popes have perhaps gone by. But there are many types of character produced by the long practice of particular ecclesiastical functions, or by a peculiar intellectual training, which if found in future Popes may well spread dismay through the whole Roman Catholic Church. An infallible Oxford convert would be a terrible danger, particularly if he had given his youth to weak poetry and his prime to effeminate sermons. An infallible Irish patriot might wreck the fortunes of the Church, and so might a Frenchman not fully weaned from belief in the glories of France. Perhaps an Itelian who has been little out of

overruling ecclesiastical influence. THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED THE REBELLION.

Rome is the safest depositary of these start-

ling powers: but even with him the Church

is not safe from the consequences of vanity.

obstinacy, and garrulity in old age, and its

tendency to contract its society within the

limits of cliques. By adopting the dogma of

infallibility the Church has probably made it

inevitable that the present history of the

Popes shall take the place of tradition as an

From the N. Y. Sun. General John Cochrane stated at a dinner party the other day some important facts that have not been known, and which we now publish with his permission.

General Cochrane was a delegate from New York in the Democratic National Convention of 1860. It is well known that the breach between the supporters of Douglas and the Southern Democracy rendered the session at Charleston of no avail, and caused the cenvention to be adjourned to Baltimore. At the latter place efforts were made to reunite the sundered factions, but without success. Finally, however, John Slidell, of Louisiana. had an interview with Dean Richmond, of New York, at which General Cochrane was present. Slidell proposed that if the friends of Douglass would agree to lay him aside, and would bring forward Horatio Seymour, of New York, as their Presidential candidate, the whole Southern Democracy would bind themselves to unite in his support. Thus the party would go into the election unbroken and there was no doubt that it would succeed in electing its candidate for the Presi-

Mr. Richmond took time to consider this proposal and to consult with his friends. The result was that it was positively declined. The Douglas men of New York would not agree to any such compromise. They nominated their candidate and the South supported Breekinridge, taking good care to defeat and punish the politicians who had thus refused to negotiate with them by the election of Lincoln, which was followed by the war, the abolition of slavery, and the full enfranchise-

ment of the negroes. These statements show that the reproach so often cast upon the Republican party of having forced on the Rebellion through an obstinate unwillingness to make any compromise, applies much more forcibly to the Democracy of New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COM-PANY has declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at the Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on sud after Friday, July 15, 1870. 6 29 wfm9t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The following named persons, it they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Franisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will ind it to their advantage to address or call upon CBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attenton to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating

G. F. Myers, Henry Adler, Lewis Scarce, Samuel P. Pingrey, Mortin Bart, William Donglas, illiam Chamberlin Valuel K. Colby, Walter Smith, Samuel B. Wilcox, William F. Willis, Henry Lovell, chn Dockendorff, avid Lozen, H. Keller, William Davis, William Ferry, Charles Nodine,

Charles Brown. Absalom Cryers, John Baker, William Roberts, E. S. Wilson, G. W. Hopkins & Son, L. B. Dresser, William Rafferty, . H. Painter, I. Barnes, J. Binck. R. Blair, Mark Perrill, John Anderson, John W. Walden, William Scrioner, William Callaban, John B. Jones, John H. Anxes, A. H. Whitner.

James J. Nichols.

Sanford Crocks. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of musylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, ir entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to b I cated at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hun-dred and lifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to live hundred thousand

SO PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PRILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Steck of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can

e had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third Street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 20 to June 2, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ccordance with the laws of the Commonwealth be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 287 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870. NOTICE.-In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Kailroad Co and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of \$1'50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and S BRADFORD,

Note.—The transfer books of the East Ponnsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1879.

6 221m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled THE ANTHEACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednes-day, July 20.

Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company of business on the 7th July next. All orders for gividends must be witnessed and

S. BRADFORD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Phiadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE,

JOHN WELCH,

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Phila delphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Articlal Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sta., Philadelphia.

A TOILET NECESSITY.-AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, CAPITAL, £2,000,000, SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 3/3 BROADWAY, New York.

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynehburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Ag. Last Alexandria. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO

CICARS. BAKER'S

COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS, Three for Twenty-five Cents.

Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadel phia for three for twenty-five cents. COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORK. No. 1564 CHESNUT Street.

MACHINERY. PRESSES FOR STAMPING FELT, BUCKand Sheet Metal, Moulds and Dies for GEORGE C. HOWBRD, No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street. CORDAGE, ETO.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelph ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW

CORDACE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Preights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO. Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 28 N. WATER St and 22 N. DELAWAR

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 paunds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option. INSURANCE % OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular chippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL. PIER IS, NORTH WHARVES. PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on ednesday, July 20. The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Reil River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannan on Saturday, July 9, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 9. day, July 2.

Th ROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 18, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 2th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES. General Agent. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through
bills of lading to interior points South and West in
connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER.

Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHI'ADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8

M.:—ASHLAND, 890 tens, Captain Crowell, J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley, PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray, JULY, 1870. Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 18.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C.

the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent, effected at the office in first-class companie No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing. SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,

No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charles.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS
pointed to sail as follows:
Oity of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
Oity of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
Oity of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 18, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 18, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Pay THE MAIL STEAMER BAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Currency.

BY THE MAIL STEAMTS SALING EVERY SATURDAR.
Payable in Gold.
FIRST CABIN.
To London.
To London.
To Paris.
116 To Paris.
PASSAGE EVERY SATURDAR.
FIRST CABIN.
STEERAGE.
STEAMER, VIA HALIFAY.
FIRST CABIN.
STEERAGE.
STEERAGE.

PASSAGE BY THE TUREDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIPAY
FIRST CABIN.
Payable in Gold.
Liverpool.
Halifax 20
Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F., 46
by Branch Steamer. 48
by Branch Steamer. 49
by

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South
Carolina, via Seabeard Air Line Railroad, connecting at
Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the
West, via Vir, inia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond
and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONOE, and taken at LOWER
RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of ransfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

Etate Room accommodations for passengers.

Etate Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORIER. Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CRUWELL & CO., Agents at Noriolk.

6 15

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Ganal.
FXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going cut of New York
North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The etest propellers of this company will commence oading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Geods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 189 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE
STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges
towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Havre de Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

COTTON BAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trank and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirts to seventy-six inches, with Pauline, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

No. to OMURCH Street (City Stores,